

El Paso's Rapid Growth
Official United States Census
Population 1910, 39,279
Population 1900, 15,906
Population 1890, 10,338

EL PASO HERALD

El Paso, Texas,
Friday Evening,
March 10, 1911—12 Pages

EXPLOSIONS DESTROY TOWNS

One Wisconsin Town Completely Wrecked; Others Are Damaged.

CHICAGO WINDOWS BROKEN BY FORCE

Pleasant Prairie, Wis., March 10.—Hardly a house in the thickly populated farming country within a radius of five miles from here is habitable today as a result of an explosion last night of five magazines filled with dynamite and black powder at the Dupont-De Nemours Powder company plant.

One man, E. S. Thompson, was killed, one seriously injured, and several hundred painfully hurt. The greater number of the residents of this village, Bristol, and the surrounding country have packed their remaining household goods and moved away until the homes are rebuilt.

Another Explosion Feared.

There is still at the plant, in practically open shape and liable to instant explosion sufficient powder to cause a far greater damage than that of last night. The magazines that exploded contained 150 tons of finished dynamite, 130 tons unfinished, 80,000 kegs of finished giant powder and 25,000 kegs of unfinished.

The exact cause of the explosion is not learned and no one is permitted within a mile of the wrecked plant. The force of the explosion was tremendous. It was felt as far east as Cleveland, Ohio, and west to the Mississippi river. In Chicago many windows were broken, buildings rocked and hotel guests alarmed.

Property Loss Enormous.

The property loss will be \$1,500,000. Every house in Pleasant Prairie, a village of 700 persons was wrecked or badly damaged. The school house was wrecked, but it was not necessary to dismiss school today, as every one of the 45 children were either injured or moved away with their parents.

Kenosha and other nearby cities suffered severely. Homes 50 feet deep were torn in the ground. The escape of superintendent Clarence Brady was remarkable. He was in the soda house with engineer Flynn, and both the men were blown through the building, landing on top of an adjoining magazine. This exploded, and Brady and Flynn later were badly injured and thrown 100 feet. Brady escaped with bruises.

CHICAGO IS SHAKEN BY FORCE OF EXPLOSION

Chicago, Ill., March 10.—The explosion that wrecked the plant of the Latin-Rand Powder company in Pleasant Prairie, Wis., last night, caused the loss of at least one life, destroyed the town in which it was situated and created a vibration that was felt for a radius of 50 miles. The property loss is estimated at more than \$1,500,000.

Chicago was shaken from its most western suburbs to the shore of Lake Michigan. Belief that an earthquake had been experienced was almost universal. Windows were shattered and houses shaken throughout the 23 miles of Chicago's length.

Although Pleasant Prairie is six miles west of Kenosha, which is 60 miles north of Chicago, the concussion was heard and the vibrations felt not only in all parts of this city but at Indiana Harbor and other points 30 miles south and southwest of here. Two shocks were felt, one extremely severe, at 8:20 o'clock, and a slighter one three minutes later.

Windows were broken by the thousands all through the suburbs north of Chicago and in the business section. The vibration rocked the heaviest granite buildings and threw hundreds of guests in the leading hotels into panic.

ST. LOUIS FEELS "EARTHQUAKE."

St. Louis, Mo., March 10.—Four distinct earthquake shocks were recorded late yesterday by the seismograph at St. Louis university, the first being at 5:24:30 p. m. Others followed at 7:33, 7:38 and 7:48:30 p. m. The vibrations ceased altogether at 9:07 p. m. Calculations place the greatest seismic disturbance in the far east.

CATTLEMEN WILL COME TO EL PASO IN 1912

El Paso won the Panhandle Cattle Raisers' convention for 1912 by a majority of 15 votes at Dalhart, Texas, Thursday afternoon. This message was sent to El Paso late Thursday evening by secretary C. A. Kinn, of the chamber of commerce who was in charge of the fight for the next convention for El Paso.

Amarillo, Texas, was El Paso's opponent in the fight for the convention and by forming a combination with the other cities who want future conventions, they were able to give the El Paso delegates the fight of their lives. But the final vote was in favor of El Paso by a majority of 15, and El Paso will entertain 2000 cattle growers here next spring.

The victorious delegation will return from Dalhart Saturday morning.

AVALANCHES WRECK CALIFORNIA TOWNS

Carson, Nev., March 10.—Avalanches traveling in each instance at least two miles, gathering momentum and bulk as they thundered down the mountain sides, swept the mining camps of Lundy, Mono and Jordan in Mono county, California, Wednesday night.

At least 10 persons were killed and a big power plant at Jordan was destroyed.

COURT BILL PASSES IN SENATE

El Paso Measure Is Now Ready for Governor's Signature.

MINING BILL IS NOW BEFORE HOUSE

Austin, Texas, March 10.—The senate today passed finally the El Paso court bill and it now goes to the governor. This was done notwithstanding the fact that the supreme court relief bill has not yet passed the house. An effort will be made to have the governor approve the El Paso court bill, even if the other measure is not enacted.

An act to amend the International & Great Northern railroad claim bill which it passed would have granted relief to numerous claimants in the western section of the state, was killed in the senate today.

Mining Bill Before House.

The Hudepeth mining bill reached the house this morning. Having passed finally in the senate. Representative McGowan said today he will make a strong effort to pass the bill in the house before the final adjournment.

Pushing Court Bill.

Senator Hudepeth also had passed a bill for the relief of the supreme court and an effort is to be made to have that measure passed in the house. The passage of this bill in the house means that the governor will sign the El Paso court bill.

The governor today sent a message to the legislature disapproving the bill appropriating \$150,000 to build a cotton factory at the Rusk penitentiary, because the state cannot afford the expenditure at this time.

NEAR RIOT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Unionist Leader Threatens the Nationalists With Forcible Expulsion.

London, England, March 10.—After a continuous session of 19 hours, occupied by discussion of the land clauses of the budget, the house of commons adjourned at 10 this morning. The debate was the most bitter that has been heard in the lower chamber in ten years.

Taunts and insults were played fast and furious, and at one time a riot was threatened, when Capt. Craik, Unionist, told the chair that if the presiding officer would give the word, the opposition would be glad to throw the entire Nationalist party out of the house. A hurricane of angry shouts came from the Irish members and it was some time before order was restored.

REPAIR WORK ON NATIONAL LINE

Train Is in Vicinity of Mochizuma; No News South of There.

Officials of the Mexican National have no idea when they will be able to open the track for handling freight or passengers. Col. Bahago's force, guarding the work train proceeding from Juarez, is now in the vicinity of Mochizuma and officials of the road in Juarez have no information from any point south of there, they say. No effort is being made from Chihuahua to make repairs to the line, so far as known, and the repair work will have to be done from this end. Mochizuma is only 111 miles south of Juarez and not quite half way to Chihuahua.

REYES READY TO ENTER THE FIGHT

New York, March 10.—Gen. Bernardo Reyes, former minister of war in the Diaz cabinet and now in Europe, is quoted in a dispatch from Rome to the World as saying that in the event of Diaz's death he would return with his countrymen in restoring order.

He was, he said, unalterably opposed to intervention by the United States and was of the opinion that Mexico is strong enough to mend her own affairs. He had received a private cablegram, he said, to the effect that the president's illness was not serious and he gave it as his opinion that Diaz will live several years notwithstanding his advanced age. At one time Reyes was regarded in Mexico as the logical successor of Diaz.

Taft Says Border Is to Be Protected and Possibility of Intervention

President Is Guest of Atlanta and Will Address Congress.

BARRETT SAYS CANAL WILL HELP SOUTH

Atlanta, Ga., March 10.—President Taft is the guest of Atlanta today. This evening he will address the Southern Commercial congress on "A Greater Nation Through a Greater South." This afternoon he will deliver an address to the negroes of Atlanta at the Central avenue Methodist church. He will leave at midnight for Augusta, where he will take a rest before the assembling of congress.

Unless the south immediately begins to get ready for the opening of the Panama canal, disappointment and even disaster is predicted for this section of the United States by John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, in an address before the Southern Commercial congress here today.

"Get ready for the Panama canal," should be the motto and the slogan of the south for the next three years. If this conference were called for no other purpose than to consider why and how the south should get ready for the canal, it would have a great work before it. With full respect for the other questions to come before this gathering, it is no exaggeration or assumption to insist that the greatest opportunity and responsibility now before the south is that of getting ready for the canal. And yet there is no subject of importance which is more unappreciated and neglected.

The address of this conference should be marked by determination of every delegate present to return to his home town or city and organize a "Get ready for the canal" movement. If this suggestion, which is simple and practical, is actually followed it will mean an increase in one year after the canal is used of \$50,000,000 in the export and import trade of the south and of \$200,000,000 in five years. Let this great gathering of the south, the subject of the history of the south, signalize its meaning by the crystallization of the sentiment: "Get ready for the canal" into action which will grow and spread until the whole country is awake to the imperative vital necessity of now getting ready for the canal.

Tyson Speaks of Textile Interests. The decadence of the textile industry of the south was the subject of an address before the congress by L. D. Tyson, of Knoxville, Tenn., who is president of the Poplar Creek Coal and Iron company, and intimately associated with textile manufacturing throughout that part of the United States.

Mr. Tyson was inclined to take a pessimistic view of the future of textiles in this country, especially devoted himself to black cotton of the cotton industries. He stated that though this country apparently had every advantage over foreign rivals, because of its thousands of acres of cotton land, almost within a wagon load of the farms, the cotton industry was not thriving. He gave as a cause for this deplorable condition, the lack of a suitable and adequate market south, and he said that it would be impossible for the south to elevate cotton production and cotton weaving to a state of prosperity without the import of foreign goods, especially machinery and tools, and the need of a market to handle increased cotton crops.

"The future of the textile interests of the south are so wrapped up in the export trade that I have been emphatic in speaking of conditions of sale," Mr. Tyson said. "The south certainly has great natural advantages over the rest of the country in the matter of cotton manufacturing and especially in export trade, but the lack of this export trade is causing our southern textile interests to languish today."

Baker Urges Merchant Marine. The establishment of steamship lines under the American flag was urged upon the congress today at the best means to develop the commerce of the south. The speaker was Bernard N. Baker, of Baltimore, a retired capitalist and authority on transportation and conservation. Mr. Baker said, in part:

"No country will ever develop largely its exports commerce unless it is done under its own flag. All other nations of the world have realized this. Let us pass resolutions and prepare resolutions urging every commercial body and every organization in the south to immediately take up with their senators and members of congress this important question and demand that they study it and find the best way to reap the benefits of the development of the commerce of the south, especially its export commerce, and for the establishment of steamships under our flag upon lines that are fair and just to all sections of the country, and also fair and just to the transportation interests undertaking the establishment of this commerce."

Owens on Young Men of South. "The young manhood of the south should determine that they will not be characterized as a people with a rich past and a meager present," declared Dr. Clarence J. Owens, commissioner of the United States of Confederate veterans, and commissioner of immigration of the Southern Commercial congress, in an address before the congress here today. Dr. Owens spoke on the duty of the young men of the south in aiding in the development of the resources of their country.

Dr. Owens said in part: "The young manhood of the south should determine that they will not be characterized as a people with a rich past and a meager present. Who is making history today that the coming generations will cherish and boast about? Few only. One contrast with our many noble sires. There are many who know more about their father's record than they know about their own duties and responsibilities. The only lasting monuments that we can raise to the leaders of the past, are the lives of those who can put as much glory

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Taft Admits Purpose of Activity

Says Border Is to Be Protected and Possibility of Intervention

ARMY PREPARED FOR FIGHTING

Washington, D. C., March 10.—Following his statement from the white house that the troops were being sent to the Texas border purely for the purposes of maneuvers, president Taft now admits that the movement is for other purposes. He says he had them sent to give the border better protection in the preservation of the neutrality laws.

Secretary of war Dickinson, when shown president Taft's explanation of the mobilization of the troops, said he had received no official information on the matter and therefore would make no comment. He also said he knew of no request that the various state adjutants general send details of militia officers to cooperate with the federal troops on the border.

Taft's Statement.

The Taft statement came in a dispatch last night from the staff correspondent of the Associated Press, who is accompanying the president on his journey to Atlanta.

The dispatch is dated Charlottesville, Va. through which place the president's train passed last night at 7:10 o'clock.

"The American troops have been sent to form a solid military wall along the Rio Grande to stop filibustering, and to see that there is no further smuggling of arms and men across the international boundary," said the dispatch.

It is believed that with this source of contraband supplies cut off, the insurrectionary movement, which has disturbed conditions generally for nearly a year without the accomplishment of anything like the formation of a responsible independent government, will speedily come to a close.

Europe Cautious Action.

"There is no longer reason to doubt that the sudden move on the part of the American government was the result of either unofficial representations of foreign governments regarding the situation in Mexico, or the information that several European powers were sounding each other as to the desirability of making representations to the United States at an early date.

"At any rate, the matter was put up to the administration in such a way as to call for the quickest sort of action. The necessity of this speed of mobilization was seized upon by the war department as a heaven-sent opportunity to answer critics of the army both in and out of congress, and the interpretation was put upon the movement."

The early interpretation of the true meaning of the 'maneuvers' unquestionably disconcerted the administration officials, from president Taft down.

"The Washington government unexpectedly found itself confronted by the necessity of throwing an army along the border line of Mexico to stop the source of supply to the revolutionists and to be in a position to invade Mexico at a moment's notice in the event of the death of president Diaz or any other untoward circumstance which might precipitate general fighting or rioting."

The Monroe Doctrine. "It was represented at the state department that the United States must act quickly if the Monroe doctrine was to be maintained. Foreign interests in Mexico naturally look to the United States for protection under that doctrine."

"Just what part the Diaz government has played in recent events has not yet been disclosed. From time to time protests have been made to Washington regarding the violation of the neutrality laws on the border."

"Such protests, however, would not ordinarily call out such a force as has been rushed toward Texas and the Mexican frontier during the last 48 hours. It is probable that the Mexican government may have indicated to European powers its inability to put an end to the disorders so long as success was given to the revolutionist forces in the United States."

"Whatever the inner and diplomatic moves may have been, there is no longer any purpose on the part of the administration to keep the movement of troops with mystery."

"The Mexican government, whether it asked help of this government or not, has been given the greatest assistance it could possibly have desired. The official note from Washington made public in Mexico City assuring Gen. Diaz that there was 'nothing in the movement of troops that should cause uneasiness' on the part of the Mexican government, was more than justified by the admissions now made."

"There is no telling how long the big army sent to the Mexican border will stay there. It will not be withdrawn until the victory is won. Mexico is much more stable than they now are believed to be."

"The situation in Lower California is said to have caused more concern to the United States than that at any other point. It was reported that revolutionists were exceptionally strong there, and threatened to set up

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HERALD AD BRINGS ALBINO MAN IS BUNCHES OF KEYS

Eighteen bunches of keys resulted from one Herald want ad. C. C. Lassie, 325 Herald building, inserted an ad in the Herald of March 8, advertising for a bunch of keys, which he had lost. He offered a reward of \$100 for the return of the bunch of keys of every variety, in which number was the bunch which he had lost.

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NO CONFIRMATION, HOWEVER, OF REPORT THAT THE REBELS TAKE CASAS GRANDES.

Are Converging on San Antonio From All Directions. Warships Also Move.

AMERICANS FIRED ON BY FEDERALS

Rumors that the insurrectos, after their defeat at Casas Grandes on Monday by the federals, returned Tuesday and took the town, have been current in El Paso and Juarez since yesterday afternoon, but they are absolutely without confirmation. Officials of the Mexico North Western railroad, who left Casas Grandes Monday night, confirm the rout of the insurrectos on Monday, but know nothing of any subsequent fighting. The wires are not working to Casas Grandes. Col. M. Tamborel, commanding the Juarez garrison, received official advices yesterday of Monday's fighting, but has had no advices since that time.

Says Cuellar Defeated. An El Paso Mexican exhibited a letter today, however, dated Casas Grandes, and purporting to have been written Tuesday night, which says that after their defeat on Monday, the insurrectos returned to the town on Tuesday and drove Cuellar and his federals out. The letter said that Cuellar's command had been shot to pieces and scattered, but that the remnants of the command were entrenched along the river south of town, fighting.

Desay Tuesday Fight. Three Mexican laborers arrived on a handcar Friday morning from Casas Grandes, having left there Tuesday afternoon. They said that no fighting had occurred Tuesday.

The losses on both sides Monday were reported to have been heavy. Soto is said to have stationed his two machine guns on a hill overlooking the town and demanded the surrender. The civilians and what was left of Escudero's force were prepared to resist the attack when Col. Cuellar came down from Juarez and drove the insurrectos back.

Letter About the Fight. Enrique Downman, of Juarez, received a letter from the town of Colonia Dublan Friday morning stating that there was fighting at Grandes on Monday and that the forces from the old town and the new town had joined. The letter was written Monday and did not give any more definite information.

Cuellar to Come North. An Associated Press dispatch from Mexico City says that Col. Cuellar and his men have been ordered north from Casas Grandes to go south on the National. It says the colonel has been instructed to return to Juarez and proceed to Galego on the National railway to cooperate with Col. Escudero.

Together it is said they will seek an engagement with Orozco, who is reported to be at Ojo Berrendo, 20 kilometers to the east of Galego.

Says Kuellar Defeated. Dr. H. B. Bryan left Casas Grandes Tuesday morning with Hiram Smith. He says that the report of the battle between the insurrectos and the federals Monday was untrue. The Herald was substantially correct and covered the situation fully. He said that he had heard nothing to add to this report and as far as he knew there had been no developments.

The Herald's correspondent at Colonia Dublan, who on yesterday wired the account of Monday's fight, sends the following account by mail.

Colonias, Dublan, Chihuahua, March 6.—About 5 o'clock this morning cannonading in Casas Grandes could distinctly be heard in Colonia Dublan, and the noise of cannon kept up till late noon. Then they fought with rifles. It is said that Francisco I. Madero led his men, and directed the fierce fight, and that he was wounded, but that has been denied.

The rebels entered the town last night and this morning they began a very close fight. They thought they had their victory almost won when the federals in the town were reinforced by 600 soldiers who brought their artillery with them. The soldiers came from Ciudad Juarez under Col. Cuellar's command and completely surprised the rebels.

Federal Cannon Deadly. The rebels who were in the town were then forced from house to house, and as soon as they were in the open, the federal guns poured shell into their ranks. Those who were not killed retreated, but had to fight from 9 o'clock to the morning and 4 in the afternoon before they could make their escape from the town.

Three hundred fresh rebels came up and attacked the federals from the rear. The victory seems to have been overwhelmingly for the federals. As nearly as it has been possible to learn, there were about 1000 federal soldiers on the one side and 500 to 700 rebels on the other. The loss in killed and wounded was estimated at 300, 100 having been lost by the federals.

Americans in Hard Luck. An American who passed through Casas Grandes yesterday said he saw six dead men in one heap and four of them were Americans. He says 35 Americans were taken prisoners and the sentiment in Casas Grandes is very bitter against Americans.

The federals secured 300 horses and mules with their saddles and 12 wagons loaded with ammunition and provisions. The rebels are retreating in little squads, most of them going back to the San Diego ranch, but some of them are remaining in the western hills, and others are scattering in different directions.

Rebels Gather Again. It is reported here this evening that Pascual Orozco and his band has arrived at San Diego ranch and that Gen. Blanco is expected in before morning. (Blanco is at El Tigre, Sonora, and if the Orozco report is no nearer correct, then Orozco's report will be down about Chihuahua.)

It is a matter of surprise that Madero should have undertaken the capture of Casas Grandes without having the support of the other two generals.

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OF TROOPS FAST FORWARDERS REACHING CAMP

Are Converging on San Antonio From All Directions. Warships Also Move.

CONCENTRATING THE ARMY NEAR MEXICO

Washington, D. C., March 10.—With all the details of the great southward movement of troops completed and the scene of activity shifted from Washington to the field, army headquarters today are awaiting the arrival of the units of moving commands at their objective points.

Maj. Gen. Carter, commander of the division which is concentrating at San Antonio, will arrive at his Texas post tomorrow. By that time nearly all the troops will have reported. It is announced that 8000 officers of the national guard throughout the country will be invited to witness the operations of the army in Texas, for their own instruction in handling large bodies of troops.

Germany Didn't Ask It. Berlin cables that Baron Waechter, secretary of state for foreign affairs, today authorized the Associated Press to state that Germany has made no representations whatever to the United States on the subject of Mexico.

Troops are arriving rapidly at San Antonio today. It was announced today that Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood would probably go to the border in April to inspect the camps and commands.

At San Diego. At San Diego, troop trains began to arrive early today, the 13th infantry being the first to arrive. Gen. Bliss and staff are making preparations for a long stay.

The First Arrivals. The 17th infantry, Col. Van Orsdale, with 700 men and officers, from Fort McPherson, Ga., was the first of the troops ordered to concentrate at Fort Sam Houston, to arrive. Their special train arrived late last night.

The chief quartermaster's department has received word that 75 trains would come into San Antonio between Friday and Monday.

The Maneuver Plans. Maj. Gen. Bliss, of Carter, who will command the 20,000 troops now scurrying from all parts of the country to Fort Sam Houston, says the first of the three months of the stay of the troops in Texas will be devoted to camp routine and the two months following to maneuvers.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills will have a force of 4000 men at Galveston and some time during the maneuvers the main force there will be assailed in mimic warfare by the larger body.

Gen. Carter cautioned interviewers not to quote him as having said "a single word" on the situation in Mexico. On Wednesday afternoon a carload of pack animals and horses and about 15 soldiers arrived in the city from Hermosillo. The animals will probably be used to transport supplies to the soldiers now in the field.

Arizpe Safe. There have been persistent reports to the effect that Arizpe has been taken by the revolutionists, but a telegram Thursday afternoon said that the prefect did not consider the town in danger of an immediate attack. Col. Ojeda and 400 men from Mochizuma are expected in Arizpe today.

Another report is that Lieut. Col. Argueta is in a predicament and that the soldiers leaving on Wednesday are being sent to his relief. No word has been received from him since he left Cananea.

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FEDERALS BARELY ROY REBELS NEAR JUAREZ

A battle was fought late Thursday afternoon near the San Augustine ranch, a few miles south of Fabens, Tex. A band of about 60 insurrectos, mostly unmounted, was defeated and driven back into the United States by two bodies of federal cavalry sent out during the day from Ciudad Juarez, and coming in all 125 men. Capt. J. R. Lindsey, U. S. A., stationed at Fabens, captured 21 of the insurrectos who crossed the line after the engagement, which ended at dusk. From the 21 the troops secured 25 rifles and three horses.

According to the report of a United States captain, the engagement occurred near the river, and could be plainly seen from this side of the boundary. Many killed and wounded are reported, but no estimates were made possible at Fabens, nor did any of the prisoners have an idea as to the number of killed or wounded. The prisoners will be turned over to the federal authorities at El Paso.

The federal troops were drawn from Juarez on account of the activity of the insurrectos in stealing horses from ranches to the east of the city. The rebel band, composed mostly of Mexican recruits for Madero's army, but containing a few American filibusters, crossed the line late Wednesday night at a point only four miles east of Juarez. The skirmish with the militia men, when the band tried to secure some horses from a Juarez dairy, brought the news of their presence to the local garrison, and at 8 o'clock Thursday morning 100 cavalrymen of the 14th regiment, under command of

Col. Manuel Puebla, left Juarez for the east. The insurrectos were first seen by the cavalry at Zaragoza, opposite Fabens.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon two fiscal guards rode into Juarez, their horses in a lather, and reported that the cavalry had located the insurrectos near Zaragoza, 14 miles east, and that reinforcements were needed. While Puebla's detachment and the insurrectos band were of about the same number, one was afraid to attack the other, and the insurrectos likewise sent to El Paso for reinforcements.

Fearing the arrival of more soldiers from Juarez, the insurrectos marched rapidly eastward. Puebla's cavalry following them. The report of the fiscal guards brought 55 more men, 19 of the third regiment and 26 of the 14th regiment. Under command of Col. Jimenez, this body started to relieve Puebla. The federals did not attack until Jimenez joined Puebla, and at that time the insurrectos were nearing the San Augustine ranch. The second detachment carried five pack mules loaded with provisions, and the federals may remain in the vicinity for some time before returning to Juarez.

A report to Fort Hancock says that 10 American insurrectos barricaded themselves in a house on the Mexican side and are holding off the federal troops from that point.

More Insurrectos Cross Over. A company of 80 recruits for the insurrecto army crossed the river Thursday night about Fabens and may join those opposing the federals near there. The men were armed and some of them had horses. Ten were Americans.

Merida, Yucatan, March 10.—In a hand to hand battle between a small detachment of government troops and a body of rebels who had captured hacienda Canals, near Quintana Roo, Antonio and Enrique Cicerol, well known planters, were killed.

The insurrectos fought mostly with machetes, and the federals were forced to retreat after a number were slain.

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Fortifications So Close to Town Make Them Fear if Attack Comes.

Are Converging on San Antonio From All Directions. Warships Also Move.

ARIZPE HAS NOT BEEN CAPTURED

Cananea, Sonora, Mex., March 10.—The foreigners residing in Cananea are a trifle nervous on account of the fortifications practically in the town and fear that if an attack is made upon the federal position by the rebels, many innocent noncombatants would suffer injury or death and that much property would be destroyed. The locating of machine guns in the city hall and jail buildings is also looked upon as dangerous to the safety of the foreigners and noncombatants in case of an attack.

Mining men arriving in the city today from the Arizpe country state that they have not seen any revolutionists on their way here or at their camps.

A mining man stated that the camp at the San Antonio mine, in the Sierra Azul, has again been raided, but thinks that it was not done by insurrectos for the simple fact that this camp had been robbed six times recently. The last raid resulted in the taking of every movable article in the camp, such as blankets, provisions, etc.

No Wounded Brought In. The story which has been going the rounds of certain border papers to the effect that a battle has been fought between Cananea and Naco, in the Ajo mountains, is without foundation. There have been no wounded men brought to town. What was seen was the supply wagon of the soldiers, which returned here on Monday, filled with men who were footsore and unable to walk. That is the only case of wounds they had.

Battles have been expected to be fought in this vicinity for some few days but none have occurred for the simple fact that the two armies have not yet come within shooting distance of one another.

Soldiers Sent Out. About 225 soldiers have left Cananea during the last two days for the southwest, the objective point probably being Arizpe. Tuesday noon 75 soldiers left their barracks and went out from town, without passing through the city, as has been the custom previously. On Wednesday morning a little past midnight, the 150 soldiers who returned from the Ajo mountains earlier in the week, also left by the same route. Their destination is supposed to be Arizpe.

On Wednesday afternoon a carload of pack animals and horses and about 15 soldiers arrived in the city from Hermosillo. The animals will probably be used to transport supplies to the soldiers now in the field.

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